

NO. 1184

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A small pillar, in all respects like a milestone, has been erected on the spot where Gen. Blythe fell. His last words are engraved on it: "They killed me boys, but don't give up the fight." This is the only monument as yet erected, but the brawls of graves are to be seen around the brow of the hill where the final struggle took place. We have heard it frequently remarked that the volunteer system was tried and found wanting at the battle of "Manassas," but surely the best reply that can be given to such a statement is that the whole of the Southern army is composed of volunteers; and we saw many regiments which arrived in Virginia only four days before the action.

The time which we had allowed ourselves for our American tour being nearly spent, we returned to New York, where we found most persons altogether in ignorance of the feelings and intentions of the South; and as strong in the confidence generally reposed in the numerical strength of their army, the alleged efficiency of the navy, and the great wealth of the New England States, that few persons are to be met with who think gloomily of the future. The hundreds of contractors, who are making large fortunes by the war, form no inconsiderable part of the public. The taxation consequent upon the State spending nearly \$300,000 a day has not yet fallen upon the people, while their worst passions are excited by an unscrupulous and one-sided press. Better men, and far more true to the Constitution, than the Government, would then be heard. Genius, virtue, integrity, now languishing in Fort Lafayette, if by any means to save the Union, will then be exerted to bind together what remains. But, alas! a raging democracy now supports a Ministry which bears no reproach, and will endure no criticism; and signs pregnant with those consequences eloquently predicted by Sir Bulwer Lytton are rising in the political horizon. Gen. Fremont has been removed from the command of an army over which he possessed undoubted influence; and although no success has hitherto attended its efforts, the supporters of the Union in the West are ardent admirers of its late chief. Whether he is destined to become the head of an Abolition Cabinet at Washington, or the Dictator of a North-western Republic, we cannot attempt to foresee; but we mistake the character of the man if he is contented long to remain in a subordinate position. One thing is, however, certain; his removal will not affect Southern politics. By this measure, of course, Mr. Lincoln wishes to impress upon the seceded States that it is his intention now to preserve the "institution" in all its integrity; but such a policy is too late. The South cannot believe in men who, merely catching at a word, repudiate the doctrine of non-resistance which they have hitherto held, and to which alone they owe their advancement.

In these islands, of course, we all pray for universal emancipation. We have made enormous sacrifices in the cause ourselves, but cannot help sympathizing with ten millions of people struggling for independence, for we can think that the condition of the negro in the Southern States will remain long what it now is, but that, if European intercourse be established with the Confederacy, and she be admitted into the family of nations, commerce, always favorable to freedom, will then gradually, but surely, win the most sincere abolitionists from their aversion.

STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

FRIDAY JANUARY 24th, 1862.

The Convention assembled at the usual hour, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Whitfield of the Methodist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. The President announced the following committee:

On the memorial received from the 31st Reg. N. C. Troops—Messrs. Leake of L. Miller, McDuffie, Spruce and Bagley.

On the Construction of the Western N. C. R. R. to the Tennessee line—Messrs. Smith of Macon, Mabane, Starbuck, Strong of Mecklenburg, and Hargrove.

Mr. Gorrell was placed on the Judiciary Committee in lieu of Judge Biggs, resigned.

The resignation of Mr. Ward, of Onslow, was announced by the President.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the Sheriff of Onslow was instructed to hold and election to fill said vacancy.

Mr. Foster, of Ashe, presented a memorial from the Justices of Ashe, asking a repeal or modification of the Stay Law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hicks, an ordinance in regard to certain disloyal citizens of Madison County. Lies over.

Mr. Calloway, a resolution respecting the payment of the Confederate tax. Referred to the Committee on that act.

The unfinished business of yesterday, "an ordinance authorizing the exchange of Treasury notes and for other purposes," commonly known as the Coalfields Road bill, was now taken up, and read by Section, for amendment.

There being no amendments offered to the bill it was placed upon its 2nd reading.

Mr. Strange moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Manning opposed its postponement in a speech of some length, showing the great good that would be accomplished by such a work, and giving a good deal of information in regard to the mines. Mr. M. was listened to with great attention by the Convention.

Mr. Strange assured the gentleman that he had not ostility to the scheme, but did not think this the proper body to make a Railroad.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Battle, of W., Gilmer, Leake, of R., and others.

The question then recurred upon the motion to postpone, upon which they ayes and noes were ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and the Convention refused to postpone by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bagley, Battle of E., Bunting, Caldwell, of R., Cunningham, Darden, Dickson, Dillard, Douthett, Fuller, Greenlee, Hargrove, Holmes, Jones of R., Kelly, Lyman, McDowell of B., McDuffie, of M., Michael, Mosely, Phifer, Rhodes, Royter, Sanders, Setzer, Strange, Strong, of W., Sutherland, Thompson, Thornton, Williams—20.

Noes—Messrs. Allison, Badger, Barnes, Battle, of W., Batchelor, Berry, Brodnax, Brown, Bryson, Calloway, Cannon, Christian, Council, Dick, Durham, Edwards, El-

ler, Ferebee, Fuller, Gilmer, Gorrell, Graham, Hamlin, Hadden, Hicks, Holden, Houston, Johnston, Jones of C., Joyce, Kittrell, Leake of R., Long, Manning, McDuffie, McNeil of C., Mebane, Merritt, Miller, Reid, Ruffin, Shipp, Smith of H., Smith, of M., Starbuck, Strong, of M., Williamson, Wilson, Woodfin, Wooten.—53.

The ordinance then passed its 2nd reading.

Mr. Badger, by leave, introduced an ordinance in repeal in part the Stay Law.

On motion the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25th, 1862.

The Convention assembled at the usual hour and was called to order by the President.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Darden, presented a memorial from citizens of Green County respecting Distilleries. Referred.

Mr. Rayner, from the Finance Committee, submitted the following report:

"The Committee on Finance to whom was referred an ordinance to annul the 4th section of an act of the last session of the General Assembly, entitled, 'Revenue'; and also the proceedings of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Ashe, at its January term, 1862, and also the memorial and petition from the Magistrates of Union county both praying for the repeal of the same fourth section of the Constitution, and beg leave to report, that in their opinion the provisions of the said fourth section of said act, entitled, 'Revenue,' are wrong in policy, and if carried into operation will prove exceedingly injurious to the financial interests of the State, and ought to be annulled. The Committee, therefore, report back to the Convention the ordinance proposing to repeal the said fourth section of said act, entitled, 'Revenue,' and recommend its passage."

The Committee ask for further time to consider of the further enquiry referred to them, of the propriety of amending the legislation of the last session of the General Assembly in regard to the taxation of slave property."

The following is the ordinance, introduced by Mr. Calloway, which was referred to the Committee:

"Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that the fourth section of an Act of the last extra session of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, entitled, 'An Act entitled Revenue,' be and the same is hereby annulled and abrogated."

The following is the 4th Section of the 31st Chapter of the Acts of General Assembly, which the above ordinance is intended to annul.

"Section 4. Every individual whose estate shall be assessed at five hundred dollars or a less sum, shall pay no tax thereon; and five hundred dollars of the assessed value of the estate of each tax payer shall be exempt from taxation."

Mr. Smith of Johnston, an ordinance concerning Militia Drills. Lies over.

Mr. Rayner moved to take up for consideration the ordinance defining and punishing sedition. He did not wish to take up the ordinance until 10 o'clock.

Mr. Graham had no objection to taking it up, but should make a few remarks upon it, when taken up.

Mr. Rayner withdrew his motion on that subject, and then moved to proceed to the calendar and regularly go on with the business. Agreed to.

The President then announced that the first subject for consideration on the calendar was the Bill of rights, which was about being read, when

Mr. Graham moved to dispense with the reading, as it would occupy much time, and the hour for taking up the order of the day had nearly arrived.

Mr. Ellison moved to make it the special order for Monday, 11 o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Strong, from the Committee on Enrollments, sundry resolutions and ordinances for ratification.

Mr. Headen moved that the ordinance for the encouragement of the manufacture of Salt in the interior of the State, be now taken up.

Mr. Howard by leave, from the Committee on the Executive Department, reported a substitute for the original ordinance, and recommended its passage. Made the order of the day for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

The Convention here went into secret session.

The doors were opened after one hour and a half secret session.

The order of the day, the Chatham Railroad, was now taken up, and after some discussion was made the order of the day for Tuesday next at 11 o'clock on motion of Mr. Jones of R.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the ordinance introduced by him repealing certain portions of the Stay Law, was made the order of the day for Monday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas of J., a resolution that a committee of two, one from each Congressional District, be appointed to enquire into the expediency of completing the Western N. C. R. R.

Mr. Badger moved to refer this resolution to the committee appointed yesterday for this subject, of which Mr. Smith, of Macon, was Chairman, which was finally agreed to, after some discussion and explanations.

An ordinance concerning the distillation of ardent spirits was read and passed its 2nd reading.

Mr. Ruffin introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in aid of the Revenue, a reasonable tax ought to be laid on the distillation of spirituous liquors, or on the grain used for distillation, and that the Committee on Finance enquire as to the proper mode and amount of such tax, and report an ordinance for that purpose." Referred to Committee on Finance.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 27, 1862.

The Convention assembled at the usual hour and was called to order by the President.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Long, of Randolph, presented a memorial from citizens of Randolph, numerous signed, praying for a continuance of the Stay Law. Referred.

Mr. Ellison, an ordinance to charter a railroad from Washington to Tarboro'. Referred to the committee on the bill of rights, being the special order, was taken up and discussed. Several amendments were read and, with the report, were referred back with instructions to report an ordinance embodying them.

The special order for 12 o'clock, the ordinance to abrogate and annul the Stay Law, was postponed for the purpose of having the amendments referred.

The ordinance to annul the 4th section of the Revenue laws of last session of the General Assembly, was now proceeded with. Messrs. Rayner, Ruffin, Kittrell and Calloway advocated the ordinance, and Messrs. Meares, Woodfin, Thomas and others opposed it.

The Convention adjourned pending the discussion.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1862.

The Convention assembled at the usual hour, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Episcopal Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The President announced the following as the committee on the Governor's Message concerning the Indian Trust Fund, viz: Messrs. Graham, Dick, Thornton, Council and Mesley.

Mr. Battle, of W., from the Committee on Enrollments, reported an ordinance to ratify the proceedings of certain Courts held by his Honor Judge French.

Mr. Holden, from the Committee on the Amendments of the Constitution, submitted a minority report, which, together with the majority report, was, on motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ellison submitted a report from the committee on the Declarations of Rights.

Mr. Ellison offered the following resolution, which passed under a suspension of the Rules:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to enquire into the propriety of paying to Capt. C. P. Jones' Company of Artillery, of Beaufort County, and such other Companies as were received directly into service by the Confederate States, the same bounty authorized by Law to be paid to Volunteers received by this State, and that they report by ordinance or otherwise.

Mr. Ruffin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the original ordinance, with various amendments, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Battle, of W., offered an amendment to the report, which was adopted, and was ordered to be printed together with the report.

Mr. Leake, of R., from the Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Officers of the 34th Reg. N. C. Volunteers, relating to the Distillation of grain into ardent spirits, reported an ordinance which lays a tax upon all Distilleries. Lies over under the order of the day.

The special order of the day, the ordinance authorizing the exchange of Treasury notes, commonly known as the Coalfields Road ordinance, was now taken up, (the hour set apart for its consideration having arrived.)

Mr. Manning offered the following various amendments:

1st. Strike out the 4th Sec. and insert the following:

"That all such solvent Corporations as may or shall subscribe to the capital stock of said Chatham Railroad Company, may make their bonds payable to the Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, for the amount of their subscription to said Capital stock and no more, which said bonds shall be subject to the order of the said Treasurer and under the seals respectively of the said Corporations, and made for any sum not under five hundred dollars each, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. annum, which interest is to be paid semi-annually, to wit, the 1st Monday in January and July, in each and every year, and the principal of said bonds to be made payable twenty years after date; and these bonds so authorized to be made may be deposited with the Public Treasurer of the State, who shall then issue and deliver to the several Corporations so subscribing and depositing their bonds as aforesaid the Coupon Bonds of the State of N. C., to the amount of their subscriptions respectively, and made for the sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. annum, which interest is to be paid semi-annually, on the 1st Monday in January and July, in each and every year, and the principal of said bonds to be made payable twenty years after date. Provided that said bonds shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of Eight hundred thousand dollars, and provided, also, that said Chatham Railroad Company shall execute and deliver to the Governor of the State a deed of mortgage, under the seal of said Company, wherein and whereby shall be conveyed to the Governor and his successors in office for the use and benefit of the State, all the estate, both real and personal, belonging to said company or in any manner pertaining to the same, conditioned for indemnifying and saving harmless the State of North Carolina from the payment of the whole or any part of the bonds of the State authorized by the ordinance to be made by the Public Treasurer and delivered to the several Corporations subscribing as aforesaid to the Capital stock of said Chatham Railroad Company. Adopted."

2nd. Strike out the 5th Section and insert the following:

"That said bonds of the State so made by the Public Treasurer shall be received by said Chatham Railroad Company, in payment of subscriptions made as aforesaid by such Corporation to the Capital Stock of said Chatham Railroad Company. Adopted."

3rd. Strike out the 6th Sec. and insert the following:

"That said Corporations so subscribing and depositing their bonds as aforesaid with the Treasurer of the State shall be allowed to redeem their bonds at any time upon maturity in the currency of the State on giving thirty days notice to the Treasurer of this State of their intention to do so. These several amendments were adopted."

The following amendment was offered by Mr. Graham and was adopted:

"Be it further ordained, That the said Railroad may be constructed with termini at any point, or points, in the Coalfields region that the stockholders in said Company may agree upon with the approbation of the Board of Internal Improvements."

Mr. Battle, of W., offered the following amendment:

"Be it further ordained, That the corporate authorities of incorporated towns subscribing to the Capital stock of said Chatham Railroad Company, in order to provide for the payments of their subscription and of the principle and interest of bonds for that purpose by them issued, shall have authority to lay and collect taxes from all subjects which under the charters of said towns are taxable. Adopted."

Mr. Manning offered the following amendment to be added to the end of the 4th Section. "In addition to the Deed of Mortgage heretofore required to be executed and delivered by the Chatham Railroad Company, the State of North Carolina

shall by this ordinance have a lien upon the estate, both real and personal, of said Company, which they may now have, or hereafter acquire to secure the principal and interest of the bonds of this State authorized to be issued." Adopted.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the Ordinance its 3rd and last reading, upon which the ayes and noes were ordered. The Clerk called the roll, and the following is the vote:

Nays—Messrs. Berry, Brown, Bunting, Cannon, Cunningham, Darden, Dickson, Dillard, Douthitt, Ellison, Fuller, Greenlee, Hargrove, Holmes, Kelly, Lyon, McDowell, of B., McNeil, of C., Michael, Mitchell, Mosely, Penland, Rayner, Sanders, Smith, of J., Strong, of W., Sutherland, Thornton, Williams, Williamson, Wooten.—31.

Yays—Allison, Arrington, Badger, Bagley, Barnes, Battle of W., Bogle, Brodnax, Caldwell, Calloway, Christian, Council, Dick, Durham, Edwards, Elder, Ferebee, Gilmer, Gorrell, Graham, Hamlin, Hearn, Holden, Holden, Houston, Johnston, Jones of C., Jones of R., Joyce, Kittrell, Leake of A., Leake of R., Long, Manning, McDowell, of M., McDuffie, McNeil, of H., Meares, Mebane, Merritt, Miller, Myers, Phifer, Reid, Rhodes, Ruffin, Satterthwaite, Setzer, Smith of H., Smith, of M., Starbuck, Thompson, Warren, Wilson, Woodfin.—57.

Mr. Badger, offered the following as a substitute for the original title of the Ordinance, and it was adopted:

"An Ordinance in addition to and amendment of the General Assembly ratified the 15th day of February, 1861, entitled an act to incorporate the Chatham Railroad Company, and to repeal an act supplemental thereto, ratified 23rd of February, 1861."

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29th, 1862.

The Convention assembled at the usual hour, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Stange was allowed to record his vote against, and Mr. Hicks, in favor of the Coalfields Road, these gentlemen not being within the bar when the vote was taken.

Mr. Rayner introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Executive Department, to enquire into the propriety of abolishing the Council of State.—Lies over.

Mr. Christian, an ordinance to repeal the 9th Section of the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company. Lies over.

Mr. Bagley, a resolution that from and after to-day no ordinance shall be introduced in this Convention unless it relates to the altering of the Constitution.

Mr. Smith, of J., an ordinance concerning the Banks of the State.

Mr. McDuffie an ordinance to effect communication by Railway between Florence, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C.; also a resolution instructing the Military Committee to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Telegraphic line from Raleigh to Fayetteville. Lies over.

The resolution instructing the Military Committee to enquire into the propriety of exempting the Clerks of Court from Militia Drills was taken up and rejected.

Mr. Reid moved that the ordinance increasing the pay of the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State be now taken up and referred to the Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Meares moved to amend the ordinance by increasing the salary of the Secretary of State to \$1200. Agreed to.

Mr. Woodfin moved to make the ordinance relating to the establishment of a State Bank the order of the day for Monday next at 12 o'clock. Agreed to.

A resolution restricting members to only 15 minutes speaking during the remainder of the session was laid on the table.

Mr. Woodfin, by leave, a petition from the citizens of Mitchell County respecting the location of the county seat of said county. Referred to a select committee.

A resolution introduced last session calling on the Governor for information concerning the invasion of the State, was laid on the table.

Mr. Strange, the following resolution: Resolved, That this Convention, having learned that the Regiment known as "Col. Green's Independent N. C. Regiment" has been ordered to be attached to and constitute a part of Wise's Legion, such not being the intention or purpose for which said regiment was raised, as will appear by reference to Chapter 38 of the laws of North Carolina, passed at second extra session, 1861; and also by reference to a resolution of this Convention ratified the 6th of December, 1861; respectfully request the President of the Confederate States to detach said Regiment from said Legion."

Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Mebane.

Mr. Starbuck, a resolution of inquiry as to exemptions from military duty. Referred to a select committee.

The order of the day was now announcing, being the ordinance to establish the office of Lieut. Governor.

Mr. Headen moved to make it the order of the day on Friday next at 11 o'clock, the chairman of the committee to whom it was referred not being present. Agreed to.

Mr. Thomas, of J., an ordinance, by leave, concerning the raising of Volunteers for local defense.

An ordinance equalizing taxation was now taken up on its 2nd reading.

Mr. Thomas, of J., moved to make it the special order for Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, moved that it be laid on the table. Agreed to.

An ordinance concerning the distribution of the School Funds, was now taken up, and referred to the Committee on Schools.

An ordinance to amend and carry into effect an act passed by the General Assembly, entitled an act to raise a force for the defence of the State. Laid on the table.

An ordinance authorizing certain repairs to the Western Turnpike. Passed over informally.

An ordinance to encourage the mining and manufacturing of salt in the interior of the State passed its 2nd and 3rd readings, with the following amendment which was offered by Mr. Sanders: "Except in case of invasion or insurrection, or upon requisition for Troops by the President of the Confederate States."

The hour of 12 having arrived, the special order for that hour was now taken up, (it being an order for repealing part of an act entitled "an act to change the jurisdiction of the court and the rule of pleading therein," passed by the last session of the General Assembly and ratified

the 11th day of September last, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Badger.)

The following amendments to the 1st Sec. were submitted by Mr. Ruffin, from the committee to whom it was referred:

In the 1st Sec. and 14th line between the words "facias" and "sell," insert the words, "issued from a court of record or a court of equity." In the same Sec. and in the 19th line between the words "than" and "such," insert the words "two thirds of."

Mr. Satterthwaite moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Badger addressed the Convention upon the merits of the ordinance until the hour of adjournment, which was 12 o'clock, but not finishing his argument, and retaining the floor for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1862.

The Convention assembled at the usual hour and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Long of the Methodist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Battle of W., from the Committee on Enrollments, reported sundry ordinances for ratification.

Mr. Smith of Macon submitted a report from the committee on the Western N. C. Rail Road.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire and report in their judgment the best means for supplying with volunteers for the war the places of the 12 months volunteers when their terms of service shall expire.

That said committee also enquire into the expediency of vesting in the rank and file of the troops to be raised for the war, the right to elect their Company Officers, and in the Company Officers, the right to elect the field Officers.

That said Committee also take into consideration the subject of promotion in the regiments now in service from this State, and report in their judgment, that plan of promotion which seems to be best and most just, both for the service and the officers themselves.

And that said Committee report by Ordinance or otherwise as early a day as practicable.

Mr. Strange, an ordinance authorizing the Treasurer to issue Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding \$120,000, above the denomination of \$20, bearing interest.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, moved to amend by introducing the following proviso: "Provided, that said notes bear interest." Adopted.

Mr. Satterthwaite moved to amend the amendment by adding, "that this amount shall be a part of the \$3,000,000 heretofore ordered to be issued." Adopted.

The ordinance then passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Holden offered an amendment to the Constitution, which was read and ordered to be printed, and lies over under the rule.

Mr. Strong, of Wayne, a resolution, declaring Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina until his successor shall be elected by the people. Referred to the committee on the Executive Department.

Mr. Thompson, an ordinance restoring the courts.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived—the hour set apart for the consideration of the order of the day—Mr. Ruffin moved that the Convention now proceed to its consideration.

The question being Mr. Satterthwaite's motion to indefinitely postpone, and upon this Mr. Badger having the floor at the hour of adjournment yesterday, he now arose and continued his remarks.

Mr. Satterthwaite replied in an eloquent forcible and conclusive speech.

Mr. Reid moved that the ordinance be postponed and take up the special order for his hour, the Piedmont R. R.

Mr. Badger moved to lay this motion on the table.

Mr. Gilmer called for the ayes and noes.

The Clerk called the roll and the Convention sustained Mr. Badger's motion, by a vote of ayes 64 to noes 36.

The question then recurred upon the indefinite postponement of the ordinance, which was further discussed by Messrs. Brown and Woodfin in favor of its postponement.

Without coming to a vote the Convention adjourned.

Select Miscellany.

To My Young Readers.

As I take up my pen to write this morning, a troop of girls and boys pass before my mind's eye—the mind has eyes as well as the body; you my little readers may never have thought of this before, so I will explain it by and by; but first let me invite you into my study. Dear children who read this paper, I am glad to see you. Already I love you all, and hope, if we meet often enough, that you will learn to think of me as one of your best friends. Your faces are very pleasant to me, for they are rosy with health, (at least most of them are), and the souls with which you have been blessed, send a cheerful light through your eyes. You all remember how pleasant it has seemed to you to have come home cold and tired on a winter's night to see the fire light shining through the parlor window. Well, a great deal pleasanter, even than that it is to me, to see the light of intelligence and love beaming through your eyes which are you know "the windows of your souls." Then, the roses on your cheeks are more beautiful to me than any that bloom in my garden, because they tell me that you are well and strong and able to enjoy life. Happy children! your limbs are so active, and your light feet so ready to take you wherever you wish to go. You do not soon get tired of play and the world is full of beautiful things for you to see and enjoy. But alas! all my young friends are not rosy and strong. Some of them are lame and cannot move, except with tiresome crutches. Some do not know where their pain is but they soon get tired of play, and feel weak and fretful; and others have to lie away on their beds or be moved very carefully and only breathe the fresh air through the open windows. Dear sick children! you do not know how sorry I feel for you. I should like to visit you and tell you stories that would make the time pass pleasantly. I wish you would think often of the Lord Jesus Christ as the "Good Shepherd." You know that is a name He has given Himself, and children He calls the lambs of His flock. I saw a picture once, which I should like to hang where you could often look at it. It was of this good Shepherd driving His flock through a dangerous wood where lions and wolves lurked among the trees, just ready to spring out upon some stray sheep. He drove the flock, (a great number of sheep and lambs of every size,) over the rough stony path, but one poor little lamb He carried in His arms and its head rested on His shoulder. How safe that little lamb must have felt there! Why dear children! it is worth being weak and sick to be folded so near the Savior's kind heart and have His strong arms around, to keep you from the dangers of the world. Depend upon it, though He loves all children, He has an especial love for you.

My dear young readers who are well and strong, have you any little sick playmates? If you have let me beg you to be particularly kind and thoughtful. Lend them your new books. When you take long delightful walks in the woods, think of those who cannot come, and keep the nicest of the berries or nuts for them; bring back for them the flowers and mosses you have gathered or any curious thing you may have found. It will make you enjoy your walk much more to go with such an object as this. You will be on the look out for pretty and curious things, and in using your eyes you will see much that you never saw before. With your help, a little sick friend might make a collection of shells or stones or pressed flowers, that would amuse many of her weary hours. You might sometimes give up your play on the green, or your walk to stay in the sick room and make it cheerful. I know this would be rather hard but I assure you the giving up of your own pleasure to make another happy you will find to be more delightful than any walk or game. Try it just once and I am very much mistaken if you do not say I am right. The hours we spend upon ourselves pass away quickly and are gone, but those we give to others are kept. They are laid away in the hearts of those friends to whom we give them and like the pressed flowers I spoke of just now, they will long keep their color and sweetness.

Although our heavenly Father has not been pleased to give to each of my readers a healthy body, He has blessed each one with a soul. This soul like your body has powers capable of giving you much happiness. Your bodily powers such as sight, hearing, ability to move, and other—may be weak, and yet those of your soul may be strong and active. While this is the case of the soul, it is a joy to enjoy. These powers of your soul we use so constantly that without thought we are apt to forget what blessings they are. Now I would like to remind you of one which can and does give you a great deal of pleasure.

Early Breakfast.

Breakfast should be eaten in the morning, before leaving the house for labor of any description; those who do it will be able to perform more work, and with greater comfort and alacrity than those who work an hour or two before breakfast. Beside this, the average duration of the life of those who take exercise or work will be a number of years greater than those who do otherwise. Most persons begin to feel weak after having been engaged five or six hours in their ordinary avocation; a good meal re-invigorates; but from the last meal of the day until the next morning, there is an interval of some

the green fields and waving trees and beautiful gardens of the country. If you live there and wish on some winter's evening (Christmas are perhaps) to visit the city, why just rub your mirror bright and behold! there are the crowded streets with the tall houses on each side—carriages and omnibuses rattle over the stones and a constant stream of people, pass in and out of the brilliant lighted shops. You look in through the clear large panes of glass and see drums and trumpets, soldiers and hoboes, and crying dolls and a figure of Santa Claus bending down and a weight of toys. You go a little farther on to the candy shop, all dressed with evergreens and crowded with men, women and children, all in such a hurry, that the man behind the counter has hardly time to hand out the bundles already made up. You can even look into that great brick house across the street where the front door is closed and bolted, and the shutters drawn so closely. This magic glass will suddenly open it to your view and you can take a peep at the parlors, so large and warm where the soft carpets and chairs are covered with flowers, and pictures looking down on you from their great gilded frames on the walls—you can pass up the stairs, looking neat and bright, with its gay carpet and shining rods, and steal into the nursery where the curly haired girls and boys and the wee-bit of a baby are asleep, where the stockings are hanging around the fire place and the nurse sits sewing at the table. When these sights tire you, this picture will fade from the mirror and the faces of grandmother and grandfather, (who live far away,) will look kindly upon you and your little cousins whom you have not seen since last Christmas will smile on you from the bright mirror, and their lips will almost say "Merry Christmas." On a quiet Sunday, when you have been reading Bible stories, you may close the book and see old Abraham sitting at his tent door, or David hurrying off with his sling to meet the Goliath, or Daniel praying in a lion's den, or perhaps little Samuel dressed in the coat his mother made him, talking in the temple with old Eli. If you have been reading the New Testament you will probably see the sea of Galilee, where from the boats anchored on the calm blue water, the fishermen are casting their nets and in one nearer the shore the Saviour sits teaching the great crowd of people upon the banks.

These are a few of the pictures with which you may amuse yourselves. By the aid of this glass you can stay at home and visit every country in the world; for the frozen seas around the north pole to the palm and spice groves of those countries nearest the sun. Beautiful forms of human beings and of angels may float around you, and the faces of absent friends smile around you. I am glad we have this gift, rich and poor, sick and well, old and young. All receive pleasure from it although the glasses of all are not alike, either in size or kind.

With some persons they are so bright, and show such wonderful pictures that their owners cannot rest till they find some means of showing or representing these pictures to others, so that the rest of the world may share the enjoyment. These persons are called artists. Some of them are painters, and upon canvas, (a kind of cloth,) they draw and paint these images they have seen in their own mirrors. Others carve out of marble, forms of men, women and children, so beautiful we cannot look upon them without delight. These are sculptors. Others again, who cannot paint or carve in marble, write books describing what they have seen, and these last are poets and authors. These artists spend their lives in sharing with others the pleasures they themselves enjoy, and the paintings and statues and books they give the world, cause their names to be remembered long after they are dead. Some of you my young readers may become artists and show to the world some day the pictures you are now seeing as you sit on your little stools by the fireside at home. However that may be, I know that you have this gift and that you may improve it so as to be the means of great enjoyment to yourselves. I should like to tell you how you may use without abusing it, but I have no time to do now. Before I leave you I must let you know the true nature and name of this magic mirror though perhaps most of you have already guessed it. It is one of the powers of your soul and is called imagination. From the word image which means picture. It has been, my young friends, by the aid of our imaginations we have met again, and I hope we shall meet again. I should like to call these visits we pay each other "our winter evenings" because the evenings are the pleasantest time for telling stories. When we meet I shall tell you of the pictures I see in my mirror which I shall try to keep bright for your sakes as well as my own. Now, though I have enjoyed your company very much, it is time that we should part, so I must bid you, one and all good-by, begging you to think of me as your true friend.

HARLIE.

twelve hours; hence the body in a sense is weak, the stomach is weak, and in proportion cannot resist deleterious agencies, whether of the fierce cold of mid-winter, or of the poisonous miasma which rests upon the surface of the earth, wherever the sun shines on a blade of vegetation or a heap of offal. This miasma is more solid, more concentrated, and hence more malignant about sunrise and sunset than at any other hour of the twenty-four, because the cold of the night condenses it, and it is on the first few inches above the soil in its most solid form; but as the sun rises, it warms and expands, and ascends to a point high enough to be breathed, and being taken into the lungs with the air, and swallowed with the saliva into the stomach, all weak and empty as it is, it is greedily drunk in, thrown immediately into the circulation of the blood, and carried directly to every part of the body, depositing its poisonous influence at the fountain head of life. When in Cuba, many years ago, we observed that the favorite time for travel was midnight; and the older merchants of Charleston may remember that when deadly fevers prevailed in hot weather, they dared not ride into town in the cool of the morning or evening, but mid-day was accounted the safest. We know, from many years' living in New Orleans, that it was when the evenings and mornings were unusually cool, balmy, and delightful, the citizens prepared themselves for still greater ravages of the deadly epidemic for the first days following.

If early breakfast was taken in regions where chill and fever, and fever and ague prevail, if in addition, a brisk fire were kindled in the family room, for the hour including sunset and sunrise, these troublesome maladies would diminish in any one year, not ten fold, but a thousand fold, because the heat of the fire would rarely the miasmatic air instantly, and send it above the breathing point. But it is "troublesome" to be building fires night and morning all summer, and not one in a thousand who reads this will put the suggestion into practice, it being no "trouble," requiring no effort to shiver and shake by the hour, daily, for weeks and months together, such is the stupidity of the animal man!—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The late Robert Hall was one morning visited by a clerical friend. "You have found me," said he, "employed in preparing a sermon for next Lord's day." "A very important work," said the clergyman; "may I ask what text you have chosen?" "In the midst of life we are in death," said Mr. Hall. "A most solemn and interesting passage, of which I have had frequent occasion to make use. Pray, where are those words?" "I do not immediately recollect," replied Mr. Hall. "But from what book are they taken?" "From the Bible, certainly." "Have a care," said the clergyman, smiling; "have a care. It will sound rather oddly if Robert Hall should get up in a dissenting pulpit on Sunday next, and should say, 'Brethren, in the Liturgy of the Established Church, and in one of the prayers used at the burial service, you will find the following words:' Mr. Hall smiled, and acknowledged that he was not aware at the moment of the source from whence he had derived the solemn admonition.

Beauty of a Smile.

A beautiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to a landscape. It embellishes an inferior face, and redeems an ugly one. A smile, however, should not become habitual; insipidity is the result; nor should the mouth break into a smile on one side, the other remaining passive and unmoved; for this imparts an air of deceit and grotesqueness to the face. A disagreeable smile distorts the line of beauty, and is more repulsive than a frown. There are many kinds of smiles, each having a distinctive character; some announce goodness and sweetness; others betray sarcasm and bitterness and pride; some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness; others brighten it by their brilliant and spiritual sagacity. Gazing and poring before a mirror cannot aid in acquiring beautiful smiles half so well as to turn the gaze inward, to watch that the heart keeps unclouded from the reflection of evil, and illumined and beautified by sweet thoughts.

Washington's Family Bible.

The agent of the Nashville Baptist Society, Mr. R. M. Hawkins, has recently been distributing Bibles in Macon county Tennessee, and while traveling through the country met with the old family Bible that found a place in General Washington's chamber. Mr. Hawkins says: "I took it in my hand and examined it carefully, after which I read the 19th Psalm in family worship. I then asked the brother to tell me how he came in possession of it. He said that at the General's death his niece fell heir to the Bible. Previous to leaving Virginia her son was taken sick and died. He waited on him until death. The old lady told him that she was old and must soon die, and that she had nothing to give him for waiting on her son save the old family Bible. He gladly received it and brought it to Tennessee with him on horse back. He told me that he would not take three thousand dollars for it. The gentleman lives in LaFayette, Macon county; his name is Claiborne. You cannot imagine how I felt when turning over its leaves. I really felt and thought that I had found a precious jewel. It appeared to me that I would have given any price for it."—*Western Episcopian.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

TIME OF HOLDING THE COURTS.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina is held at Raleigh semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December. It is also held once a year at Morganton, Burke county, on the first Monday in August, J. H. Dodge, Clerk. The Justices are as follows: Chief Justice, Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin; Justices, M. E. Manly, of Alamance, and William H. Battle, of Orange, salary of each \$2,500 per annum. William A. Jenkins, of Warren, Attorney General; Hamilton C. Jones, of Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B. Freeman, of Wake, Clerk; Oliver H. Perry, of Wake, Deputy Clerk; James Litchford, of Wake, Marshal.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Superior Courts are held in seven Circuits, by the following officers: Judges—R. B. Heath, of Chowan; George Howard Jr. of Wilson; John M. Dick, of Guilford; J. W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg; John L. Bailey, of Orange; Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland; and Romulus M. Saunders, of Wake. Solicitors—Elias C. Hines, of Edenton, rides the First Circuit; George S. Stevenson, of Craven, rides the Second Circuit; William A. Jenkins, of Warren, rides the Third Circuit; Hamlet C. Jones, of Rowan, rides the Fourth Circuit; Robt. Strange, of Cumberland, rides the Fifth Circuit; William Lander, of Lincoln, rides the Sixth Circuit; Marcus E. Wain, of Burke, rides the Seventh Circuit. The Courts are held as follows:

FIRST CIRCUIT.
Tyrrell, first Monday in March and September.
Washington, second " " " "
Bertie, third " " " "
Hatteras, fourth " " " "
Gates, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sept.
Chowan, second " " " "
Perquimans, third " " " "
Pasquotank, fourth " " " "
Currituck, fifth " " " "
Cumberland, sixth " " " "
SECOND CIRCUIT.
Duplin, fourth Monday in March and September.
Wayne, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sept.
Greene, second " " " "
Lenoir, third " " " "
Craven, fourth " " " "
Jones, Wednesday next after the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Onslow, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Carteret, seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Beaufort, eighth " " " "
Hyde, ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Wilmington, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
THIRD CIRCUIT.
Martin, on the Monday before the first Monday in March and September.
Pitt, the first Monday in March and September.
Edgemont, second " " " "
Nash, third " " " "
Johnston, fourth " " " "
Wake, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Franklin, second " " " "
Warren, third " " " "
Halifax, fourth " " " "
Northampton, fifth " " " "
FOURTH CIRCUIT.
Granville, first Monday in March and September.
Orange, second " " " "
Chatham, third " " " "
Randolph, fourth " " " "
Davidson, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Forsyth, second " " " "
Stokes, third " " " "
Guilford, fourth " " " "
Rockingham, fifth " " " "
Caswell, sixth " " " "
Person, seventh " " " "
Alamance, eighth " " " "
FIFTH CIRCUIT.
Moore, Monday before the last in February and August.
Montgomery, the last Monday in February and August.
Stanly, first Monday in March and September.
Anson, second " " " "
Alexander, third " " " "
Robeson, fourth " " " "
Bladen, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sept.
Columbus, second " " " "
Brunswick, third " " " "
New Hanover, 4th " " " "
Sampson, fifth " " " "
Cumberland, seventh " " " "
SIXTH CIRCUIT.
Surry, fourth Monday in February and August.
Yadkin, first after the fourth Monday in February and August.
Ashe, second " " " "
Wilkes, third " " " "
Alexander, 4th " " " "
Davie, fifth " " " "
Iredell, sixth " " " "
Catawba, seventh " " " "
Lincoln, eighth " " " "
Gaston, ninth " " " "
Union, 10th after the fourth Monday in February and August.
Mecklenburg, 11th " " " "
Rowan, 13th " " " "
SEVENTH CIRCUIT.
Cherokee, first Monday in March and September.
Macon, second " " " "
Jackson, third " " " "
Haywood, fourth " " " "
Henderson, first Monday after the 4th Monday in March and Sept.
Macon, second " " " "
Buncombe, third " " " "
Madison, third " " " "
Fancy, 5th " " " "
Mcdowell, fifth " " " "
Caldwell, sixth " " " "
Watauga, seventh " " " "
Burke, eighth " " " "
Rutherford, ninth " " " "
Polk, tenth " " " "
PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.
Anson county, on the second Monday in January, April, July and October.
Ashe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Alexander, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Alamance, first Monday after the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Beaufort, third Monday in March and September, and the first Monday in June and December.
Bertie, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Bladen, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Brunswick, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Buncombe, second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Burke, eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Cabarrus, third Monday in January, April, July and October.
Caldwell, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Camden, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Carteret, the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Caswell, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Catawba, third Monday in January and July, and second Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Chatham, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Chowan, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Clarendon, third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Columbus, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Craven, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Cumberland, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Currituck, the last Monday in February, May, August and November.
Cherokee, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Duplin, third Monday in January, April, July and October.
Davidson, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Davie, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Edgecombe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

Franklin, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Forsyth, third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Gates, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Granville, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Greene, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Guilford, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Gaston, third Monday in February and August, and fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Halifax, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Harnett, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Haywood, fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Hertford, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Hyde, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Henderson, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Iredell, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Johnston, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jones, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and on the last Monday in January and July.
Jackson, third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Lenoir, first Monday in January and July, and third Monday in March and September.
Lincoln, second Monday in January and July, and third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Martin, second Monday in January, April, July and October.
Mcdowell, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Mecklenburg, fourth Monday in January, July and October.
Montgomery, first Monday in January, April, July and October.
Macon, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Madison, third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Nash, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
New Hanover, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Northampton, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Onslow, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Pasquotank, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Perquimans, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Person, third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Pitt, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Rockingham, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Polk, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Robeson, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Richmond, third Monday in January, April, July and October.
Rutherford, ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Sampson, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Stokes, second Monday in March, June, September and November.
Surry, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Stanly, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Tyrrell, fourth Monday in January, April, July and October.
Union, first Monday in January, April, July, and October.
Wake, third Monday in January, May, August and November.
Washington, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Watauga, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Wayne, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Wilkes, first Monday after the fourth Monday in January, April, July, and October.
Wilson, fourth Monday in January, April, July and October.
Yancey, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.

CALENDAR FOR 1862.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27

For Hire, A GOOD COOK AND HOUSE SERVANT. Inquire at this office.

Members of the first Permanent Confederate Congress.

SENATE.
Alabama. Clement C. Clay.
Arkansas. Charles B. Mitchell.
Florida. J. M. Baker.
Georgia. Robert Toombs.
Louisiana. T. J. Semmes.
Mississippi. James Pickens.
Missouri. R. S. Y. Peyton.
North Carolina. W. M. L. Yancy.
South Carolina. James L. Orr.
Tennessee. Gustavus A. Henry.
Texas. W. S. Oldham.
Kentucky. William E. Simms.
Virginia. Total number 26.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama. 1 Thomas J. Foster, 6 W. Chilton, 7 David Crompton, 8 James L. Pugh, 9 E. S. Dargan.
Arkansas. 1 Felix J. Balson, 2 Augustus H. Garland, 3 Grandison D. Royster, 4 Thos B. Hanly.
Florida. 1 James B. Hawkins, 2 — Hilton.
Georgia. 1 Julian Hartridge, 2 William W. Clark, 3 C. J. Munnerlyn, 4 Robt. P. Tripp, 5 Hines Holt, 6 L. J. Gastrell, 7 A. H. Kenan, 8 Hardy Strickland, 9 David W. Lewis, 10 W. B. Wright.
Kentucky—Not yet elected.
Louisiana. 1 Charles J. Villiere, 4 Lucien J. Dupre, 5 John M. Russell, 6 John P. Freeman, 7 Duncan E. Kennan, 8 John Perkins, Jr., 9 John J. McRae, 10 H. C. Chambers, 11 R. B. Pipp, 12 O. H. Singleton, 13 Reuben Davis, 14 Israel Welch.
Missouri. 1 John Hyer, 6 W. W. Cook, 7 George W. Bell, 8 John W. Freeman, 9 George V. Vest, 10 Thos. A. Harris.
North Carolina. 1 W. N. H. Smith, 6 Thomas S. Ashe, 7 Robert R. Bridges, 8 James W. Macon, 9 Owen R. Kenan, 10 William Lander, 11 T. D. McDowell, 12 B. S. Gaidwin, 13 Archibald Arrington, 14 A. T. Davidson.
South Carolina. 1 W. W. Boyce, 6 James McQueen, 7 W. Porcher Miles, 8 James Farrar, 9 M. L. Bonham, 10 L. M. Ager.
Tennessee. 1 J. T. Heiskell, 6 W. W. Jones, 7 W. G. Swann, 8 Thomas Menace, 9 W. H. Tebbe, 10 J. D. C. Atkins, 11 E. L. Gardinhire, 12 — Bullock, 13 S. S. Foster, 14 David M. Carrin.
Texas. 1 John A. Wilcox, 6 Wm. B. Wright, 7 Peter W. Gray, 8 Malcolm Graham, 9 Claiborne C. Herbert, 10 H. B. Bexton.
Virginia. 1 M. R. H. Garnett, 6 William Smith, 7 John R. Chambliss, 8 Alex. R. Boteler, 9 John Tyler, 10 John H. B. Stirling, 11 Roger A. Pryor, 12 Walter B. Staples, 13 Thomas S. Bocock, 14 Walter Preston, 15 John Goode Jr., 16 Albert G. Jenkins, 17 James P. Holcombe, 18 Robert Johnson, 19 Daniel C. Dejeanette, 20 Charles W. Russell.
Total number 107.

THE A. DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.

A Dollar Newspaper. To be published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., by James W. Albright. Terms—Twelve months, one dollar; six months, fifty cents; single copies five cents. Having been in the printing and publishing business for the last ten years, we have long since become disgusted with long and flashy prospectuses, and will simply say that we expect to publish as good a paper as possible for the price and at half the cost. We will be entirely independent in every thing. And while we will adhere closely to *veritas, truth, and justice*, we will take no pains to please a party.

"Where honest thoughts are a reproach to man, Where knaves look great, and groaning virtue starves, A world of madness, falsehood and injustice." We shall endeavor to make the paper what its title indicates—a truthful shadow of the Way of the World—its virtues, its vices, its realities and fancies; yet we are frank to admit "This is a very good world that we live in, To fond, or to spend, or to give in, But to borrow, or beg, or get a man's own, 'Tis the very worst world that ever was known!" The first number will appear on Thursday, the second of January, 1862; enclose five cents, get a copy, and if you like it, subscribe. We desire the paper to speak for itself. Please do not trouble us with letters unless you send the money, for they will in no case be attended to.

\$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscribers on the 20th of May last, a young negro, about 25 years of age, of a light complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, quick spoken, laughs frequently and loud when in conversation, wears his hair long, and is a little round shouldered, and weighs about 170 or 175 pounds. He is a usually smart looking fellow, speaking N. G. he is formerly belonged to Mr. Saml. Bethel of Caswell county, and is supposed to be in his former neighborhood. The above reward will be given for said negro if confined in any jail so that I can get him again. For further particulars, address A. P. Patton, at Yanceyville, or the subscribers at Pateolis, N. C. C. D. PERKINS, 49 if.

\$20 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscribers on the 10th of May last, a negro man, Henry, about 30 years of age. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, dark mulatto color, weighs probably from 160 to 170 pounds, has a scar over the right eye, and is a good looking fellow. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to his owner, near Graham, Alamance county, N. C. J. W. L. 49 if.

Petition for sale of real estate.

Underwritten, appointed Receiver in the case of the Confederate States of America, for the Counties of Person, Guilford and Alamance, hereby gives notice to all persons having any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits in or to the Confederate States of America, or any interest therein, of or for any property in the hands of the same, and to render an account thereof, and to so far as practicable to place the same in his possession, any such person failing to do so will be guilty, according to law, of high treason, and on conviction of which will be liable to the sum of ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned, as well as liable to pay double the value of the lands, property or effects of the alien enemy held out controlled by him.

And I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States to give immediate information as required by law and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights or credits, within the said district, and of every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed, by or for any alien enemy, to the Receiver in Person County, North Carolina, who will be in Raleigh, and after that Cunningham's Store, Person County, North Carolina.

PETITION FOR DOWER. In this case it appearing to the Court, that John Blevins, and wife Susan Blevins, the heirs of the said John Blevins, and wife Susan, who were made in the Greensboro Patriot for six weeks ago, the said John Blevins, and wife Susan, to appear at the next Court to be held for said county of Surry, in the court house in Dobson, on the second Monday in February next, and there to be made a plea, defend, and to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, H. C. Hamilton, Clerk of said Court at office in Dobson, the second Monday of Nov. 1861. 78-6w add5 H. C. HAMILTON, C. C.